



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1880.

The *Nashville* (Ohio) Times, says:

"It is understood that Northern republicans are now canvassing the Southern States during the Presidential campaign and speak from every stump in the South. It will by an experiment fraught with some danger, but the time has come when the question as to whether this is a free country shall be settled. Free speech and free press has heretofore been a maxim mocked at in the South."

The greatest obstacle to the restoration of currency, reconciliation and that brotherly feeling that should subsist between fellow citizens of a common country, that exists in the United States is the ignorance that prevails among the vast majority of people in the North regarding the character of those who live in the South. And it seems an almost impossible task to dissipate it, for many of those in whom it does not exist, find it popular to assume it in order to attain or retain political preferment. If only a small number of the Northern people who yearly travel abroad would now and then come to the South, pay as much attention to what they see here as they do to what passes before their eyes in Europe and Asia, and then have the frankness to tell their real experiences when they return home, and if the Northern people would apply the good sense they exhibit on most other subjects to the solution of the Southern question, this ignorance and its evil effects would be done away with in short order, but the experience of the past is not conducive to the hope for such a happy issue from the prevailing troubles. There is nothing better known in the South than that Northern republicans have been invited, invited by the masses, in every political contest, to come to this section and take part in the campaign, and though for reasons best known to themselves but few accepted the invitation, not a single one of these few has been in any more eager than he would have been in addressing a Northern audience or been treated otherwise than he would have been in the North; and yet the exact opposite is but a fair sample of what is constantly appearing in Northern republican newspapers and of what is as firmly believed there as though it were found in Holy writ—say, more firmly, for owing to the influence of the Unionists and such characters as Messrs. Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, and Robert Ingersoll, the believers in the Bible are probably in the minority there now.

The result of the republican convention of Virginia is almost as unsatisfactory to a pronounced republican newspaper as the Washington Republican is to a non-republican newspaper as the Richmond Whig. The former says "we cannot, under existing circumstances, resist the conviction that a possible and very serious mistake has been made"; the latter, "that the developments of the Stanton convention, properly understood, fully confirm what was already demonstrated by the election of last fall—that a majority of the republican people of Virginia are for Virginia and readjustment against the world." What will the thousands of people in the North who are personally interested in United States securities or in fact in any sort of securities, for a disaster to national investments must necessarily prove detrimental to all other kinds, say when they are the organs of General Grant and the leading organ of the readjusters in Virginia talking in this way, and learn that at the Stanton convention, to which the Whig alludes, there was no opposition to General Grant, and also that Mr. Blair, the readjusters' candidate for Congress in the 9th district of Virginia, is in favor of applying readjusting principles to the national debt? What will any reasonable and patriotic man, any man who recognizes the binding obligation of contracts, and has a correct appreciation of the injurious effects of the failure of that recognition, say, and how will they vote, when they know that if the whole republican party does not fuss with, encourage and support a party whose only cardinal principle is to pay what they think they can afford to pay, and not what they owe, a large portion of it does, and that that portion is unanimous in the support of General Grant?

The fact that Mr. Vanderbilt is a very rich man has induced some of the New York newspapers to suggest, and at least one New York lawyer to propose, to the victims of the late Madison Square resident in that city, suits against that gentleman for damages. To be sure Mr. Vanderbilt owed the building, but as it had passed the inspection of the proper municipal officer, as it was not insured against falling down, as its owner is the loser by its destruction, and as provision is not a human quality, if Mr. Vanderbilt be mulcted for the accident referred to, it will only add force to what is now becoming a prevalent belief, that decisions in such suits are influenced more by the ability of the defendant to pay damages than by the justice of his case.

The Lynchburg News, a favorite exchange, comes out in a span new dress, adding greatly to its appearance, and giving evidence of its deserved prosperity.

Make Distinction.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A Hartford special says: "The Hartford Police Commissioners have rejected the application of S. S. Basy, a colored man, for an appointment on the regular police force. Basy, who is a tall, powerful and intelligent man, and somewhat well known as a member of the troupe of tuba singers, who recently visited England, is highly indignant at the action of the Board, which he and his friends assert was prompted solely by aversion to his race. He was recommended by many prominent citizens for the appointment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The 100th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Nashville, Tenn., was celebrated on Saturday.

Mr. John Jac B. Astor has purchased about 140 acres of land in a suburban ward of New York city for \$437,983.

Pneumonia exists to a very considerable extent among the cattle at nearly all the dairy farms on the suburbs of Baltimore.

It is thought probable at Washington that the President will veto the immediate deficiency and army appropriation bills.

Emigrants landed 3,342 emigrants at New York on Saturday, making the total for the week 16,253, and for the month 33,800.

Republican state conventions in Ohio on Saturday resulted about equally for Baine and Sherman. Oregon sends a Blaine delegation to Chicago.

The Superior Court at San Francisco Saturday decided in the case of Davis Kearney that it had no power to review its own action, and Kearney was remanded to the house of correction.

Over 300 families in New Jersey, who have sustained themselves by the picking and sale of berries and whorlberries, are placed in desperate circumstances by the destruction of that industry by the great forest fires. The loss in this production in the southern portion of Ocean county alone will aggregate \$75,000 for the season.

Frederick Crill was executed at Newton, N. J., Saturday for the murder of his daughter, June 18, 1879. He left a confession recanting his statement that the shooting of his daughter was accidental. He had taken his gun to go hunting, but having some sharp words with his daughter, who was at the wash tub, he shot her in a moment of passion.

Secretary Sherman made a speech before the board of brokers, at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in which he said the Government has an overflowing treasury, and the best investment for the surplus is the public debt. He then referred to the recent heavy purchases of bonds. The main point in our financial situation, he added, is that the public debt is reduced at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month.

The storm in California last week prevailed throughout the State. Leaves in many places were carried away and railroad tracks washed out. Country roads were rendered impassable. At one time the safety of Sacramento, Marysville, and other valley towns was threatened. Fortunately the rain changed into snow on the Sierras, preventing the further flooding of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. In some places over six feet of snow fell, and in other places on the Central Pacific railroad it drifted forty feet deep. Avalanche have swept down the mountains, crushing snow sheds and telegraph lines. Snow plows, driven by ten engines, were working through the gathering drifts, and hundreds of men have sided with shovels. The weather cleared off Saturday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

F. H. Little, an old citizen and former merchant of New Market, died there suddenly Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. B. Strimfellow, rector of Meade Memorial P. E. Church, Richmond, has been invited to Baltimore to the rectorship of the Church of Our Saviour, Broadway and McEllderry street.

The jury in the case of Woods, who has been on trial in Harrisonburg for the murder of Jacob Lincoln, returned a verdict on Saturday afternoon of murder in the second degree, and fixed the term of his imprisonment in the penitentiary at 15 years. The prisoner received the verdict with indifference.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A great Koschany, Roumania, has left three hundred families homeless.

The split between the Parnell and Shaw wings of the Home-Rule party is growing wider.

Senator Castelar has been received as a member of the Spanish Academy.

Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, on the 2nd instant, and left for Natal at once.

The British victory at Ghazni is regarded in India as the virtual ending of the Afghan campaign.

Capt. Potter, of the United States frigate *Constitution*, died with the Duke of Edinburgh on Friday last.

M. Godella, a Bonapartist and a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is to be punished for remarks which M. Gambetta regarded as offensive to President Grevy.

A dispatch from Rome reports that Costa, the noted socialist, has been arrested at Milan with a woman alleged to be a Russian nihilist, whose extradition is demanded.

While the reports of King Theobald's death are not confirmed, official intelligence has reached India that he is suffering from some dangerous malady, and attempts are being made to stay the disease by sacrificing virgins.

Arrangements have been made for discharging the American relief ship *Constellation*, and distributing her cargo at different stations on the south and west coasts of Ireland by the British gunboats.

The King of Sweden has determined to make Nordenskiöld a baronet, and give him the grand cross of the Order of the North Star in diamonds, worth 1,000 guineas. Thirty thousand visitors arrived in Stockholm Saturday to witness his arrival.

THE RAILROAD INSPECTION PARTY.—Col. John S. Barbour, Receiver, Major Peyton Randolph, Superintendent, and Captain Charles M. Backford, counsel of the Virginia Midland railroad company, left the city early Friday morning for an inspection trip over the Franklin and Potomac narrow gauge railroad, which has just been completed, with a view of determining as to whether or not the road should be received from its contractors. They were accompanied by Mr. S. M. Patton, President, Major L. S. Bent, Superintendent, and H. G. Blackwell, eq. of the Pennsylvania steel company, near Harrisburg. The party boarded the magnificent new passenger coach of the narrow gauge road at the junction, and started on their tour over the line at lightning speed, stopping, however, at all the principal points of interest, the first halt being made at the Pittsfield mine, where they were found by Mr. R. F. Mason, the lessee. The people flocked from every direction along the route to welcome the distinguished party, and to witness the novel sight of the first passenger train over the road. As Rocky Mount was reached a tremendous crowd from miles and miles around, who greeted the appearance of the train with shouts and manifestations of great delight, the inspection party receiving a perfect ovation at the hands of the populace.

At an interview between Col. Barbour, and the authorities of the narrow gauge company it was practically determined to receive the road and commence its operations on Saturday, the 16th of May.

After a very satisfactory examination of the numerous reports by the gentlemen representing the Pennsylvania steel company, the party returned to this city, arriving on the 1:30 train. They expressed themselves delighted with the trip, and the manner of their reception, and after dining at the Relay house left on the Northern bound mail train. —*Lynchburg News.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, April 26.—The Journal de Saint Petersburg invites Prof. Martens to discontinue his lectures on Central Asia—in which he advocates an Anglo-Russian understanding in that region for the benefit of trade, progress and humanity—because, as the Journal declares the English press is manifestly callous on the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1880. SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Kirkwood, to repeal section 4904, revised statutes, relative to the issuance of patents and to enact the same in an amended form.

Mr. Butler presented the memorial of the Charleston Board of Trade for an appropriation for work on the statue of Charleston harbor, and for the enactment of a bankrupt law.

Mr. Teller submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine into the truth of the report that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to take a number of children of the Cheyenne Indians without first having obtained the consent of their parents for the purpose of educating them at Hampton, Va., or Carlisle, Pa., which was adopted.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment to the West Point Academy now authorized by law the President shall each year appoint two colored cadets at large.

Mr. Moxley raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill. He also said the President now has power to appoint two cadets at large and they may all be colored if he chooses.

Mr. Allison replied that under a law passed last year it is impossible for the President to appoint any cadets for some three years to come unless this amendment was adopted.

Mr. Moxley said the amendment would be appropriate on the West Point bill. It had nothing to do with this bill.

Mr. Allison said the West Point bill had been already passed; this was provision of law and could be amended.

Mr. Hamlin wished that the Senator from Iowa would withdraw his amendment because it was not appropriate to the present bill. He was not just now willing to provide for the appointment of any additional cadets at West Point, and if he were to appoint them he would do so on a bill unembarrassed by any other provision. He favored the passage of the bill itself.

Mr. Barnside favored the object of the amendment, but thought it should be brought in separately or considered by a committee.

Mr. Plumb supported the bill, and thought it would embrace more than ten commissioned officers.

A discussion as to the admission of Mr. Allison's amendment under parliamentary rules ensued.

Mr. Moxley finally withdrew his point of order. Mr. Teller then opposed the amendment. He was not opposed to admitting colored men to education, but if the intention of the amendment was to place them on an equality with white, it did not go far enough. It should provide for 25 or 30, but Mr. Teller did not propose to vote to increase the number of cadets at West Point. In view of late experiences with the institution it would be as well for the Senate not to provide for anybody to be educated at West Point.

Mr. Kirkwood, O. mutilated. Mr. Teller. They seem to be educated and mutilated both. I believe the institution supported by the Government at West Point is not for the benefit of the country, and it would be well to appropriate for it, and send the young men home who would do a good service to the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Pacheco, of Cal.: To donate certain military lands in California for school purposes.

By Mr. Brewer, of Mich.: Amending the statutes relating to the creation of public buildings.

By Mr. Dannel, of Minn.: Making chairs, truss chairs and halter chairs, made of wire or lead, wrought bound nails, spikes, rivets, cat nails and spikes, cast iron bolts and hinges and horse shoe nails on the free list.

By Mr. Cox, of N. Y.: Authorizing the National Academy of Sciences to receive and hold trust funds for the promotion of science.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons connected with the life saving service who have been disabled or who have lost their lives in rescuing life and property on the coasts.

By Mr. Varon, of N. C.: To relieve the distillation of fruit from taxes now imposed by law.

By Mr. Bayne, of Penn.: For the erection in Washington city of a statue to Mr. J. G. George A. Coster.

By Mr. Thomas, of Ill.: To tax the mass manufacture of chloroformine.

By Mr. Loring, of Mass.: A resolution calling for correspondence relative to interference with American fishermen in Portugal Bay Jan. 6, 1878.

The Speaker stated that he would be absent from the city for three days, and with the consent of the House appointed Mr. Blackburn, of Ky., as Speaker pro tem.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House at 1:10 went into Committee of the Whole [Mr. Harris, of Va., in the chair] on the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia.

The New British Ministry.

The Gladstone Cabinet is at last announced: Gladstone, premier; Earl Granville, secretary of state for the foreign department; the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India; Mr. H. C. C. Childers, secretary of state for war; Lord Salisbury, lord high chancellor; Mr. Wm. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have received the offer of under-secretarieships. Mr. Chamberlain declines, and Sir Charles Dilke has not yet accepted.

All the members of the retiring ministry will quit their official residences to day, when the retiring and incoming ministers are expected to go to Windsor Castle to deliver up and receive the seals of office respectively. Lord Beaconsfield, it is expected, will stay at Hushenden for some weeks after he leaves Windsor. The appointment of Mr. Gladstone is well received at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome.

The Prince of Wales visited Mr. Gladstone on Saturday.

JUMPING THE ROPE.—Dr. Peck, of the Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, recently performed a surgical operation on the leg of a young girl by the name of Jordan, from Illinois. The bones of both her legs will have to be partially removed, and the little sufferer will have to submit to two painful operations. The cause of her affliction is from "jumping the rope," a pastime engaged in generally by young girls, resulting in necrosis, or death of the bone. The doctor stated to a reporter in this connection, that similar cases were constantly occurring, and in this case, but more frequently resulting in necrosis of the spine, and that there has not been a month passed but more or less cases of this character have come to the institute for treatment. He says that to a reporter in this connection, that this rope jumping produces contusion of the joints, which impinge upon the bone, causing at the first stage periostitis, and finally resulting in the death of the bone. He thinks that parents and teachers should be warned of this dangerous sport, and eradicate it entirely from the playgrounds of children, as it is ruinous in its effects, and is the prime cause of more crippling among the female portion of the community than probably any one cause. He also added that, during the practice of his profession, deaths have been occurring, coming under his observation, which were the result of this perilous pastime. In conclusion he said, "It would war children against rope-jumping, and would advise parents and teachers to prohibit it under all circumstances."

The Shooting of Chas. De Young.

Charles De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, was shot and killed, as heretofore noted in the Gazette, last Friday night.

Just before eight o'clock De Young entered the business office on the ground floor and stood talking with some gentlemen, leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened, I. M. Killoch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Killoch fired at him as he ran. On reaching the desk De Young turned face to face with his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Killoch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Killoch then started for the door. De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and, sinking backward, he fell on the floor. The bystanders ran to his assistance, but in a few moments he expired. As Killoch ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same moment an officer came up and took him to charge and conducted him to the city prison, where he was locked up. News of the murder flew throughout the city like wild fire, and in a few moments the street in the vicinity of the Chronicle office was crowded with people, eager to learn the particulars of the affair. Policemen were at once stationed at the doors of the office to keep out the inquisitive crowd, and only a few personal friends and reporters were admitted in the rear office. M. H. De Young, brother of the deceased, reclined on the lounge, surrounded by friends, evidently overcome by the tragedy, but with dry eyes and his voice calm, though strained. He was not present at the time of the shooting, having left home after dinner a few minutes later than Charles. The deceased lay on his back on the floor, his face and breast dabbled in blood, the eyes closed, and the face bearing a calm expression, as is noticeable in cases of those dying from gunshot wounds. Only one wound was found on his person, although at least four shots were fired at Killoch, two of them having pierced the glass door and partition of the office, and another lodging in the window case.

Young Killoch on being arrested was, as the arresting officer remarked, the coolest man he ever saw. He still carried the smoking pistol in his hand, which he surrendered to the officer on his way to the station house. He observed strict reticence, and on being shown to his cell positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with representatives of the press. In the absence of any explanation of the cause of the act, it is general understood to be attributed to the pamphlet which has recently been circulating about the city attacking Mayor Killoch, the father of the young slayer. During his recent visit to San Francisco it is believed that the deceased devoted a great deal of attention to gathering up matters regarding the person of Mayor Killoch for the presumed purpose of either using it at the expected trial of the deceased on the charge of shooting Killoch last August, or of making it a reserve journalistic purpose. The pamphlet whose reference was a document of some sixty pages, and contained details of Killoch's conduct in Boston, and other matters of scandalous nature. It is evident that the deed was deliberate. Officer Noyes states that a few moments before De Young entered the office he saw Killoch walk along Kearney street and peer into the window of the Chronicle counting room. He was evidently on the watch, awaiting the arrival of his victim.

About a quarter past nine the coroner's squad came to the body from where it had been lying on the floor awaiting an examination, and removed it to a wagon for conveyance to the morgue. The crowd in the meantime had increased to thousands, blocking up both Kearney and Bush streets. It was composed of all classes, evidently including a great many of sand lot precursors, as the body was brought out in coaches, howls and ejaculations of exultation and derision arose. The coroner's wagon, escorted by a squad of police, drove at once to the morgue, followed by a howling, whistling and yelling mob. The demonstration was confined merely to words, no act of a violent nature occurring.

When the coroner's wagon bearing the body of De Young turned from Kearney into Market street the crowd made a sort of rush, that had the appearance of being directed at the wagon. It might have been merely the natural surge of the curiosity following the wagon on meeting the easting as an attempt at examination, and their eagerness, beating back the crowd and reflecting a severe punishment on some of the most forward ones. Aside from this incident there was no sign of violence.

On arriving at the morgue the crowd gathered there for a while, continuing its demonstration, but soon dispersed, and the officers retired. The pamphlet referred to proves on examination to be simply a full report of the trial of Rev. I. S. Killoch in the case of the Boston scandal, with a brief preface that it was published with no malicious motive, but simply to give a plain and unvarnished report of the trial. It bears the imprint of Eberle's Co., Boston, 1877, but was evidently a fresh publication. It seems to be admitted that the document was issued with a view of influencing public opinion in connection with the approaching trial of De Young, and it may have been further intended to have some bearing upon more immediate issues.

The coroner's autopsy on the body of De Young shows that the fatal shot struck the deceased on the left side of the jaw; did not penetrate the brain, but raked downward, and was found imbedded in the interior of the jugular vein. Another shot had penetrated the outer and inner coats, but had not reached his body.

De Young was the most noted journalist of the Pacific slope, though not the greatest orator to his profession.

The Call, after a brief reference to the circumstances of the murder, says: "The sentiment of the law abiding citizen is one of regret that the law was not trusted to do what it was its duty to do, but that it was not what it was its duty to do."

The Alta says: "The killing of Charles De Young was a vulgar assassination, and is a dark blot on San Francisco's record."

The Post publishes an interview with M. H. De Young, brother of the late Chas. De Young. On being asked what he considered the causes leading to the shooting, he replied he did not know.

Young Killoch, on being questioned, declined to answer the question as to whether he had evidence that De Young was the instigator of the pamphlet.

The Bulletin, in an editorial, after briefly reviewing the whole Killoch-De Young quarrel says: "The causes of which lie at the bottom of the feud are reckless journalism on one hand and border politics on the other."

The Post says: "The homicide was the natural, logical and inevitable outcome of the example set by the deceased."

Young Killoch was visited by counsel yesterday. About 8 o'clock his father went to the station house and was closeted with the prisoner about an hour, but nothing is known of the nature of the conference. Soon afterward Young Killoch was brought before the Police Court, his father accompanying him, where the case was continued until next Tuesday.

As a further indication of the tenor of public opinion it may be noted that many of the better class of citizens, while not expressing any sympathy for De Young, exhibit a strong feeling of indignation, in a general way, against the Killochs.

The Chronicle will publish an account of the murder, to the following effect: "Dr. H. H. Tull, residing at 118 Geary street, and his wife and daughter have made a statement to a Chronicle reporter that on the evenings of last Wednesday and Thursday two men, believed by them to be the Rev. I. S. Killoch and his son, visited a house opposite their residence in a mysterious way, remaining there for some time; that last evening they again went to that house together, just before the shooting of Charles De Young, and that shortly after eight o'clock Dr. Thrall went to a neighboring drug store, and there heard of the murder. In the meantime two boys came running to the opposite house and were admitted, and the lights in the house were extinguished. The house some after was relighted, and as remained until a much later hour than usual. During the visit of the two men, supposed to be Mayor Killoch and his son, last before the shooting, their motions were partly visible through the window, and they seemed to be conducting themselves in an excited manner. Later, when a Chronicle reporter was passing the house, he saw Killoch's colored servant standing on the steps, and a few minutes later a cab came up, containing City Auditor Dunn, ex-Dputy Sheriff Clayton, and a young man whose identity was unknown. The two latter entered the house, but soon afterwards came out, entered the cab and drove in the direction of the city hall. The Chronicle people profess to believe that these movements, coupled with sundry minor circumstances, indicate that the killing of De Young was the result of a conspiracy between Killoch and his son."

The funeral of De Young took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, under the auspices of Yerba Buena Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member. Several thousand persons gathered in and around the house, many of whom, after the services, availed themselves of the opportunity to take a last look at the features of one who had filled so prominent a place in the annals of local affairs. The Old Fellows were largely represented, as also was the press of the city. After the services at the house a procession was formed, with the Old Fellows leading, followed by a long line of carriers containing mourners, friends, and employees of the Chronicle, and others, and proceeded to Old Fellows' cemetery, where the last rites were observed.

Attempts to Commit Murder.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A Cincinnati special to the Times says: "Two attempts have been made during the past forty-eight hours to kill Zeph. Holland, the famous gambler and leader of the gang of repeaters who carried Cincinnati for fifteen in 1876. On Friday afternoon Jake Auz, a noted keeper of a pool room and a Democratic politician, shot at Holland on Vine street. Holland returned the fire, and both were arrested. At an early hour this morning an attempt was made to assassinate Holland at his residence on College street. His wife was sitting in the front doorway, and on the steps before her was Arty Duffy, one of Holland's friends, who was evidently taken by the would-be assassin for Holland himself. Two pistol shots were fired through an iron gate on the opposite side of the street, and the bullets struck the wall close by Duffy's head, and the other a little further off. Holland was inside the door and was not hurt.

STRANGE OATH.—There seems to be but little prospect of an early termination of the South American war, if any value is to be placed on oaths. At the beginning of the struggle 737 officers of the Bolivian army, all above the grade of sub lieutenant swore the following frightful oath, with a request that posterity would take note of it: "We, who carry a sword at our side, which our fatherland has confided to us to defend it and preserve intact its honor, swear a thousand times over not to sheathe that sword before avenging the outrage which Chile has committed on Bolivia. And to fulfill these oaths we are prepared for every sacrifice, beginning by the reconquest of salaries, and subjecting ourselves to camp rotations and the same scale as the soldiers. Thus be it, and let posterity judge us."

Demand on the Porte.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph dated Sunday says: "The powers have addressed a collective note to the Porte demanding that the frontier evacuated last week and since occupied by the Albanians be immediately reconquered by the Turks and then surrendered to the Montenegrins in accordance with the terms of the convention."

Reported Resignations.

LONDON, April 26.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman says it is reported in official circles that Sir Austen Layard and Sir Henry Elliot respectively British Ambassadors to Constantinople and Vienna have sent in their resignations.

Sentenced.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 26.—Judge Foster, this morning sentenced Wm. H. Kemble, Emil J. Patrell, Chas. B. Salter, Jesse B. Crawford and Wm. F. Kumberger each to one thousand dollars fine and one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Eastern penitentiary.

Probable Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special from Paris states, on the authority of a Madrid correspondent: "The government here has had strong indications of the existence of a conspiracy, and has discovered that preparations are being made for a movement of the revolutionary juntas."

Cable Ltd.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—The revenue cutter *Saunder D. Jr.* has succeeded in laying the Block Island cable.

Don't ruin your health, and besides, make yourself disagreeable to other people by your continued coughing. A 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. At all druggists.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Potomac Tent, No. 83, I. O. O. F., held on Saturday night, the following resolutions of respect for their late brother, James Ward, were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, James Ward, whose character we esteemed so highly, not only as a citizen, but as a member and officer in our tent; therefore, be it resolved, That in brother Ward's death the tent has lost a faithful worker, and that his memory will no longer be cherished in our tent, but his memory shall ever be cherished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Alexandria Gazette* and also a copy be sent to the mother of the deceased.

SUMMER SILKS, FROM AUCTION, AT 60 CENTS A YARD—A handsome assortment at
[ap13 2w] I. EICHENBERG'S

MISSER'S AND CHILDREN'S PANS, open and shut, at 5c. a piece, worth 25c. at
[ap13 2w] I. EICHENBERG'S.

GENTS' JASLE SOCKS, 25c. a pair, at
[ap13 2w] I. EICHENBERG'S.

by them to be the Rev. I. S. Killoch and his son, visited a house opposite their residence in a mysterious way, remaining there for some time; that last evening they again went to that house together, just before the shooting of Charles De Young, and that shortly after eight o'clock Dr. Thrall went to a neighboring drug store, and there heard of the murder. In the meantime two boys came running to the opposite house and were admitted, and the lights in the house were extinguished. The house some after was relighted, and as remained until a much later hour than usual. During the visit of the two men, supposed to be Mayor Killoch and his son, last before the shooting, their motions were partly visible through the window, and they seemed to be conducting themselves in an excited manner. Later, when a Chronicle reporter was passing the house, he saw Killoch's colored servant standing on the steps, and a few minutes later a cab came up, containing City Auditor Dunn, ex-Dputy Sheriff Clayton, and a young man whose identity was unknown. The two latter entered the house, but soon afterwards came out, entered the cab and drove in the direction of the city hall. The Chronicle people profess to believe that these movements, coupled with sundry minor circumstances, indicate that the killing of De Young was the result of a conspiracy between Killoch and his son."

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